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SOME EXCEPTIONS

To President Cleveland's No-Re-appointment to Office Rule.

IT'S NOT IRON-CLAD BY ANY MEANS

And Many Affected by It Can Find a Glean of Hope--The West Virginia Delegation Asks for Mrs. Keuna's Appointment to the Postoffice at Charleston--There is no Opposition. Postmaster General Bissell Will not Object to Postmasters Writing Editorials Endorsing the Administration--Other Washington News.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 23.--There was a small attendance of senators and only a few people in the galleries of the senate at the time of opening to-day, but the number of people in the corridors was about as large as usual. Mr. Allen, ex-senator from Washington state, and now awaiting the decision of the senate upon the questions growing out of his appointment by the governor of that state, was upon the floor conferring with the members relative to his case. Mr. Call offered a resolution in regard to the commission to inquire into the several executive departments of the government which had been the subject of discussion in yesterday's session. The resolution declares that the provision of the appropriation act providing for the appointment of three senators and three representatives of the Fifty-third Congress by the president officers of the two houses in the Fifty-second Congress as such commission is in derogation of the constitutional rights, privileges and prerogatives of each house, is otherwise violative of the constitution, and is absolutely null and void. Mr. Gorman suggested the reference of the resolution to the committee on privileges and elections.

Mr. Call said he preferred to have the resolution printed and laid on the table, as he wished to make some observations upon it. It might then be referred to the committee on privileges and elections. That order was made; and then the senate proceeded to executive business.

The runs for office continue and the number of callers on the President to-day showed no falling off as compared with previous days. Senators and representatives formed the bulk of the visitors. But their missions were mostly in connection with local office. But little was said to the President concerning his noted rules. They have come to be so well understood that few points in regard to them remain to be cleared up. The no-re-appointment rule is, of course, the principal one, and in it the greatest interest is manifested. From what Mr. Cleveland has said it is understood not to apply in certain cases, as follows:

1. To those who have no opposition for reappointment.
2. To those candidates for postmasterships who have opposition, but are endorsed almost unanimously by citizens of their city or town.
3. To those who were removed by the Harrison administration without serving out their terms.
4. To those who were nominated for office by Mr. Cleveland just prior to General Harrison's inauguration, but who failed of confirmation by the senate.

Since the exceptions to this rule have become more familiar to office seekers there has been a rush of the ex's to the white house. They have received little satisfaction from the President, however, unless they enjoyed his personal acquaintance or were known to him by reputation. They, however, received some comfort from another exception to the rule, which is reported to provide that an applicant for appointment to the office formerly held by himself may apply for another position with as good a chance for selection as any other candidate. This exception has not yet been clearly defined, but it is perhaps not so broad in its provisions as some candidates suppose. Mr. Hinrichsen, the secretary of state of Illinois, has spoken to the President about it, and his understanding was that appointment to a position other than that formerly held by the applicant was open to the latter through the usual channels of influence and fitness. To a gentleman who saw him to-day with reference to the re-appointment of two former office holders who are endorsed almost unanimously by their congressional delegation and by a large number of prominent people, Mr. Cleveland intimated that if he made the appointments desired he would do so with the understanding that the people of the community would assume the responsibility for his action.

Senator Camden and Representatives Alderson, Pendleton and Capohart, of West Virginia, saw Mr. Cleveland to-day in reference to the nomination of Mrs. Kenna, the widow of Senator Kenna, to be postmistress at Charleston, W. Va. Her claims are being urged by nearly every prominent West Virginian, irrespective of political affiliation, and it is believed she will get the position.

Postmaster General Bissell stated to-day that no editor was placed under an ironclad rule.

"If a postmaster chooses to sit up until late in the night writing editorials," he said, "we certainly will not object, nor will we if a postmaster writes anything after office hours for a weekly paper."

Secretary Carlisle evidently intends to support President Cleveland's civil service policy as strongly as possible. This was shown by his emphatic refusal to appoint a special agent for the department at \$3 a day until the applicant had passed an examination showing his fitness for the position. He took this action in spite of the fact that an influential senator earnestly requested that no examination be required. Mr. Carlisle said to-day that no pressure could be brought to bear on him would induce him to abolish a good rule, even if it had been made under a Republican administration.

Will Fight to the End.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 23.--By a practically unanimous vote the Republican caucus has decided to reject all

offers of a compromise and contest the proposed Democratic reorganization of the elective officers of the senate to the end.

STUDYING THE TARIFF.

Secretary Carlisle Getting Ready His Suggestions for a Bill for Congress.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 23.--Secretary Carlisle, it is stated on good authority, intends to give much of his time this summer to the consideration of the tariff, with a view to thoroughly familiarizing himself with the subject as to indicate in a general way the outlines for the formation of a tariff bill by the next Democratic house. He in no sense intends to prepare a bill in detail to be submitted to the ways and means committee of the next house, but rather to be in a position to give them all the assistance and information that they may need in the preparation of a tariff bill that will carry out in its word and intent the spirit of the tariff plank in the Democratic platform.

Nearly every mail that reaches the treasury department contains suggestions from statisticians and others as to the compilation of a tariff bill. Some thirty or forty of these communications have already been received, prominent among them being that from the New York Reform Club. The general outline of the New York Reform Club's tariff proposition corresponds closely to a proposition submitted in 1885 by Edward Atkinson, of Boston, Mass., to President Cleveland and Secretary Manning. That proposition divided the tariff as follows:

A--Articles of food and animals. B--Articles in a crude condition which enters into the various processes of domestic industry.

C--Articles wholly or partially manufactured for use as materials in the manufactures and mechanic arts. D--Articles manufactured, ready for consumption.

E--Articles of voluntary use, luxuries, etc.

Since that time the annual report of the bureau of statistics has contained a table showing the duty collected on each of these classes of articles. From this report of 1892 it appears that \$173,097,670 duty was collected, of which \$10,300,226 were collected under class A; \$14,045,428 under class B; \$22,218,412 under class C; \$7,837,808 under class D; and \$49,702,796 under class E.

Treasury experts assert that the proposition of the New York Reform Club places articles of class A and B wholly on the free list, while many of the articles in class C are also placed on the free list. If this statement be correct the revenue derived from customs would be decreased by the addition to the free list of articles now paying duty to the annual amount of \$24,318,750, but might be increased to some extent by the increased importation of articles under class C on which the duty is reduced. They figure, however, that on the present basis of receipts and expenditures the proposed changes would result in an annual deficiency.

Owing to the great accumulation of applications and other papers bearing upon the appointment of postmasters the force of clerks detailed to the office of Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General Maxwell to do the work of briefing and filing has been increased and the hours of labor have been extended.

CARLISLE DECLINES

To Reconsider His Action in the Hughes Case Despite Democratic Requests

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 23.--Secretary Carlisle has requested the resignation of J. N. Patterson, second auditor of the treasury department. So far he has declined to resign. The secretary has accepted the resignation of W. D. Owen as superintendent of immigration. Also the resignation of A. M. Hughes, of Tennessee, chief of the loan division of the registry office, treasury department. Mr. Hughes was at first recorded as "dismissed for cause," but he was subsequently permitted to resign. This is the first change made by Secretary Carlisle among this class of officials and it brought down on him this morning several of the Democratic members of the Tennessee congressional delegation, who asked for his retention. Secretary Carlisle was somewhat surprised at the request for Mr. Hughes' retention coming from this source, in view of the fact that Mr. Hughes was a delegate to the Republican convention at Minneapolis. He declined to reconsider his action in the matter.

Senate Confirmations.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 23.--The senate confirmed the following nominations: Theodore Runyon, of New Jersey, to be minister to Germany; Walter D. Dahney, of Virginia, to be solicitor for the department of state; Edward L. Whitney, of New York, to be assistant general; James G. Jenkins, of Wisconsin, to be United States circuit judge for the seventh judicial circuit; Chas. R. Stuart, of Texas, to be judge of the United States court for the Indian territory; Abner Gaines, of Arkansas, to be marshal of the United States for eastern district of Arkansas; Joseph W. House, of Arkansas, to be attorney of the United States for the eastern district of Arkansas; Clifford L. Jackson, of the Indian Territory, to be attorney of the United States court for the Indian Territory; Ernest P. Baldwin, of Maryland, to be first auditor; Thomas Holcomb, of Delaware, to be fifth auditor of the treasury. Postmasters: Pennsylvania, Robert B. Brown, of Meadville.

A STEAMER DISABLED.

The Pomeranian Signals Help and the Belgienland Refuses Aid--A Cowardly Description.

New York, March 23.--The Allan state line steamer Pomeranian, which left this port March 15 for Glasgow, is disabled at sea. The news was brought by the Red Star line steamer Belgienland, Captain Eboff, from Antwerp. Captain Eboff says they met the Pomeranian at 2:30 a. m. on the 21st inst., in latitude 41° 41', longitude 62°. The Allan state line was discharging signals of distress, and was about five miles to the north when first seen. The course of the Belgienland was changed and as she drew near the Pomeranian the latter hoisted three red lights indicating "I am not under control." The Belgienland steamed to within a quarter of a mile of her and the Pomeranian followed up her original signals showing the information: "Have steam and tow me?" To the latter the Belgienland replied that she could not take her in tow. It was blowing a fierce northeasterly gale at the time and there was an ugly sea. The Belgienland did not tarry longer in

the company of the disabled craft. When they parted company the Pomeranian was lying to with a little head canvass set. She was anything but steady in the heavy sea that was rolling. The exact position of the vessel when deserted by the Belgienland was about 350 miles southeast of Cape Sable and about 700 miles east of Sandy Hook. Captain Eboff says his reason for not towing the Pomeranian is that the rules of the company forbid it. His statement is ridiculed in shipping circles. The Pomeranian was formerly the Grecian Monarch. This was his first eastward trip since she was struck by a hurricane on February 4, which resulted in the killing of her captain and the drowning of 11 passengers and crew. She is a big stout vessel and her agents here, Austin Baldwin & Co., say they have no fear for the safety of the vessel.

A telegram from Halifax says that a steamer is to leave that port this afternoon to search for the disabled vessel. The local agents of the line characterize the action of Captain Eboff in declining to tow the ship as cowardly in the extreme.

LATER--THE STEAMER ALL RIGHT.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 23.--The Pomeranian has put into this port with her machinery disabled. She encountered a terrific gale on Saturday night, which broke her machinery down, leaving the steamer helpless. Two starts were made after repairs had been effected and both times the machinery again broke down. Finally on Tuesday morning she started and got home without further accident. The steamer will be delayed several weeks here.

A CYCLONE'S WORK.

A Town Almost Destroyed--150 School Children Hurt.

MEMPHIS, TENN., March 23.--An Apalachian special from Tunica, Miss., says: This afternoon at 3:30 o'clock a cyclone from the southwest struck this town and left wreck and ruin in its wake. The Masonic and Knights of Pythias lodges is a total wreck. The white Presbyterian church and the colored Methodist Episcopal church were blown down.

The court house roof was blown off and the colored school building, a two-story frame, was blown down, in which were 150 children and several of them were badly hurt, but none seriously. The residence of H. A. Higginbotham is a total wreck. A number of other buildings are badly damaged. The damage will reach into the thousands.

A special from Cleveland, Miss., states that a cloudburst and storm destroyed considerable property in that vicinity to-day. No lives lost.

AT NASHVILLE

The Wind Does Great Damage--Two Fatalities Reported.

NASHVILLE, TENN., March 23.--A severe wind and rain storm swept over Nashville about 8 o'clock doing much damage in the northern part of the city to roofs of out-houses, trees and insecure buildings. In south Nashville a store, filled with people, was blown down and a number were injured but not badly with the exception of two, one of whom, a boy, Eugene Drumrigo, was killed, and the other, William Drumrigo, will not live. All the Associated Press wires north of the city are not working, and no news can be obtained as to the extent of the storm.

A BACKWARD SPRING.

Great Snow Storm in the West With Thunder and Lightning.

ST. PAUL, MINN., March 23.--Dispatches from fifty points in western and southern Minnesota and South Dakota indicate that a great storm is raging. At Fairbault and neighboring points eight inches of snow fell and this was followed by a heavy fall of hail and thunder and lightning. West of Aberdeen the fall of snow was so great as to delay trains. At St. Paul it began snowing at 5 o'clock last night and had developed into a driving sleet storm by 9 o'clock.

Cyclone in the West.

KANSAS CITY, March 23.--Dispatches from Kansas and Missouri state that a severe storm raged generally over the two states last night. The rainfall was very heavy and generally benefited the crops. At Oklahoma City a number of buildings were blown down and several of them burned by lightning.

The storm struck Nevada, Mo., about 3 o'clock this morning. The slate roof of the state insane asylum was damaged and the house of the engineer of the asylum blown down.

It Strikes Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., March 23.--At 8:30 to-night a terrific storm struck the northwestern part of the city, and in its wake were left wrecked dwelling houses and badly demolished manufactories. The roof was blown off of one of the buildings of the new Cereoline works and it was otherwise badly damaged. A number of other roofs were blown off. Hundreds of small dwellings were either levelled to the ground or badly wrecked and several casualties are reported. The extent of the damage cannot be approximated but it will reach many thousands dollars.

A Great Sleet Storm.

RACINE, WIS., March 23.--One of the worst sleet storms known in years prevailed here last night. The entire telephone system is crippled. Several poles broke and some thirty instruments are burned out by electric wires. The electric light system is also crippled and fifty street lights are not burning. Electric cars have stopped running.

A Belated Blizzard.

DELUTH, MINN., March 23.--A belated blizzard set in last night and within half an hour street car service was badly interfered with. The snow is soft and drifting badly before a high wind which blowing with constantly increasing force. Telegraph lines are down.

Worst of the Season.

MILWAUKEE, March 23.--In this city yesterday's storm has been one of the worst of the season. The street railways all had more or less trouble and on some of the lines the service was exceedingly irregular all day.

Disastrous Cyclone.

VICKSBURG, MISS., March 23.--A disastrous cyclone passed through the Yazoo, Miss., to-day, wrecking the towns of Cleveland and Tunica. Wires down; no particulars obtainable.

AN AWFUL DISASTER.

An Apartment House in Cleveland Burns to the Ground

AND SIX PERSONS ARE CREMATED.

A Holocaust Which Came in Broad Day and It Is Strange that Anybody Perished--The Victims Five Women and a Child--Their Vain Endeavors to Escape--Driven Back to Death by the Flames--Only One Stairway and All Escape Cut Off.

CLEVELAND, O., March 23.--Shortly before 12 o'clock to-day fire broke out in the Morgan, a fashionable apartment house on Prospect street near Granger. The engines responded quickly, but before help arrived the building was enveloped in flames and smoke and a terrible panic ensued. Five women and a baby burned to death and several more were partially suffocated. The house was a handsome one of three stories. A central hall runs through the building on either side. The only escape was by way of the front stairs. Those in the third story had no time to gather their goods together and before they were aware of any fire they were surrounded with flames and smoke. The scene was a terrible one and the excitement and consternation of those in safety who were unable to aid the suffocating women was great. The firemen worked heroically. A second alarm was given and every effort made to rescue those still in the burning building.

The body of the first woman found was that of Mrs. Sommers, a blind lady, who had groped her way to the stairs only to die. The three other women, with the little child, whose names have not yet been learned, were all found lying on the floor of a second story front hall dead, suffocated by the smoke. Their bodies were huddled together, but it was evident from their position that they died without pain. The fire started, no one knows, how in the basement, and the building is a total loss.

As soon as the engines began working, three car lines which passed the building were blocked and the crowd grew to thousands. Many of the spectators assisted the firemen in trying to rescue persons in the burning structure and several of them were badly burned as they were driven back by the flames. The names of the dead are as follows:

Mrs. Mary E. Abbey, widow of Judge Abbey, aged 78.
Mrs. Emma Somers, a blind woman aged 45.

Mrs. Jessie Hunt, wife of A. C. Hunt, aged 21, who was visiting her mother Mrs. Somers.

Percy Hunt, daughter of Mrs. Hunt, aged 1 year.

Mrs. P. G. Somers, 70 years, step-mother-in-law of Mrs. Emma Somers.

The injured are:

Mrs. E. T. Gifford and Mrs. J. H. Miller, who were badly bruised by jumping from the second story windows.

It seems inconceivable that a fire at such a time and place could have been attended by any loss of life. The Morgan was, however, so constructed that the fire had a clean sweep. Each floor had a long hallway extending from front to rear, with single stairways leading from floor to floor.

The fire started in the basement, just how is not known, and it swept up through the halls, cutting off all means of escape. The women who perished ran to the windows, but before anything could be done to assist them they were driven back by the smoke and flames and perished. Those on the lower floors rushed to the street, and one woman, besides Mrs. Miller, jumped from a second story window. She was Mrs. E. T. Gifford, and she was caught in a rubber overcoat held by two of the spectators, escaping without injury. The dead bodies were found on the third floor. The corpses were burned to a crisp, and were horribly blackened and disfigured. As quickly as possible the bodies were taken to the morgue.

The two upper floors of the building are gutted and the contents of the house are ruined. The Morgan is owned by W. J. Morgan, the lithographer. It cost \$30,000 and was insured. The contents were owned by Mrs. H. M. Hanna. Her loss is estimated at \$12,000, with no insurance.

WILL NOT SURRENDER.

The River Coal Miners Resolve to Continue the Strike.

PITTSBURGH, PA., March 23.--The striking coal miners of the Monongahela Valley met at Monongahela City to-day and resolved unanimously to remain out until the operators concede the demand for 34 cents per bushel. Two families were evicted from company houses yesterday and a score more have been notified to vacate in ten days. The strikers say that starvation is the only thing that will break the strike.

The ranks of the strikers were reinforced to-day by the miners at the Coal Bluff and Sistr Oaks mines. The men struck because the superintendent ordered them to mine coal for river contracts.

Patrons of Industry.

DETROIT, MICH., March 23.--At to-day's session of the supreme council of the Patrons of Industry resolutions were adopted declaring that the control of money should not be surrendered to any one class, but should be supplied by the government directly to the people for services rendered, or loaned at a low rate of interest; also that all forms of money should be made full legal tender and silver should be coined on equal terms with gold. Reductions in official salaries and the government ownership of railroads was also favored. B. P. Kerriek, of Durell, Pa., was elected supreme president.

De Lesseps Nearly Escaped.

NEW YORK, March 23.--A Paris dispatch to the Post says: "The jury only convicted Charles De Lesseps by a bare legal majority of two. A suspicion is growing that the government is concealing the real list of Panama offenders. M. Constans has been engaged for a week in researches in regard to the Panama affair preparatory to a strong attack on the government to-day, aiming to overthrow the cabinet."

AN EXCITING SCENE

In the French Chamber of Deputies--The Government Sustained.

PARIS, March 23.--In the chamber of deputies to-day Deputy Millevoye argued in sensational language upon his question as to what more the government proposed to do in regard to the Panama cases. There was considerable excitement in the chamber and an evident purpose on the part of the opposition to bring about a crisis.

Millevoye was loudly applauded by Royalists and Revisionists when he severely censured M. Rouvier for having demanded Panama money from M. Pastro for what was claimed to be government use.

"What right had the government or one of its ministers," he asked, "to demand money under such circumstances?"

This aroused a clamor, partly of approval and partly of denunciation. When this had subsided M. Millevoye proceeded to ask what had been done in the case of Cornelius Herz.

"Is the scene," he cried, "being played behind closed doors at Bournemouth a drama or a comedy? Why has not Herz been examined or extradited?" (Applause and murmurs.)

M. Bourgeois, minister of justice, arose deliberately and replied to M. Millevoye. He began by alluding to the presence in the chamber of the acquitted deputies who had been on trial on the charge of accepting Panama bribes. "I congratulate the chamber," he said, "on seeing certain members freed from the accusations presented against them and restored to their places. As to the case of Cornelius Herz, the British government has not opposed the extradition of Herz, whose state of health has alone prevented him from being brought up on extradition proceedings. I deprecate the continuance of this debate raised by the enemies of the republic who are aiming to keep up the agitation until the general election. Republicans ought to foil their maneuvers." [Republican cheers.]

The order of the day was adopted by a show of hands and afterwards there was another scene. M. Jules Roche crossed the floor to where M. Bourgeois was sitting and reviled the minister of justice for having advised that he (Roche) should be prosecuted. M. Bourgeois made no reply, but maintained a stolid silence and Roche returned to his seat.

M. De Casenove de Pradine, deputy from Loire, and a member of the extreme right, demanded urgency for a motion in favor of the dissolution of the chamber.

Premier M. Ribot opposed the motion. The chamber adopted the previous question by a vote of 314 to 200, thus endorsing the action of the government.

Victory for the Government.

PARIS, March 23.--The government was again successful in the chamber of deputies to-day. A critical debate was expected in the chamber, offered by Deputy Lucien Millevoye as to what further action the government intended to take in regard to the bribery and fraud shown to have been perpetrated in connection with the Panama Canal enterprise. The enemies of the government hoped that the discussion might lead to the overthrow of the ministry, but after some exciting speeches the government succeeded in carrying the order of the day by a show of hands which proved the attack on the ministry to be hopeless for the time at least.

The Arbitration Court.

PARIS, March 23.--M. Develle, French minister of foreign affairs, made a short speech welcoming the members of the court of international arbitration, the agents and the counsel. The meeting was purely formal. Credentials were presented, and the court organized by the election of Baron De Corcelles as president. It was decided to meet at 10:30 a. m. each day and to sit for four hours and a half daily, the meetings to be open to the members of the press, to whom cards should be issued.

Suicides at Monte Carlo.

NICE, March 23.--Two men from New Orleans committed suicide on the casino grounds at Monte Carlo last night. Their names are given as Weil and Robb. They had been playing heavily for several days and on Wednesday and Thursday lost large sums.

Another Bomb in Rome.

ROME, March 23.--A bomb was exploded to-day in the street back of the Universita della Sapienza. No damage was done. The university is but a short distance from the pantheon. Nobody saw the bomb placed and no arrests have been made.

Zola Again Falls.

PARIS, March 23.--M. Paul Armand Chaillemet-Lacour, the well known writer and statesman, was to-day elected member of French academy in succession to the late Joseph Ernest Renan. M. Emile Zola received but one vote.

Orderly Convicts.

LOUISVILLE, KY., March 23.--Fire broke out in the office of the Claggett Saddle Tree Company, in the east wing of the prison at Jeffersonville, Ind., at 11:20, and that portion of the prison was soon in ruins. The fire then spread to the tailor shop and dining room and was soon beyond the control of the Jeffersonville fire department. Engines were sent from this city and the flames were confined to the east wing. The loss is \$75,000; \$25,000 to the state and \$50,000 to the Claggett Company, which carried \$25,000 insurance. The convicts made no attempt to create a panic and escape, all of them assisting the firemen by the use of buckets.

A Good Example Made.

PLYMOUTH, IND., March 23.--Enoch Mow, of Rochester, Ind., on trial for attempting to bribe an elector at the November election, was to-day found guilty and sentenced to ten days in jail, fined \$25 and disfranchised for ten years, the lowest penalty under the law.

Steamship News.

BREMERHAVEN, March 23.--Arrived--Havel, New York.

SOUTHAMPTON, March 23.--Arrived--Paris, New York.

GLASGOW, March 23.--Arrived--Neotian, Philadelphia.

HAMBURG, March 23.--Arrived--Suavia, New York.

NEW YORK, March 23.--Arrived--Traave, Bremen.

ENGINEER'S SIDE

Of the Ann Arbor Strike is Told by Chief Arthur.

HE CLAIMS THAT GREAT INJUSTICE

Was Done the Men by the Managers of the Road--Had They Been Disposed to Act With Fairness There Would Have Been no Trouble--The Hearing in Court Yesterday Suspended Because of the Illness of the Strikers' Counsel, Mr. Hurd.

CLEVELAND, O., March 23.--Chief Arthur, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, has deemed it advisable to set before the public in an official communication the position which the Brotherhood occupies in the Toledo strike. Mr. Arthur's statement is as follows:

After reading the various comments and criticisms in the different papers on the Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Michigan strike, and Judge Ricks' decision, I feel compelled to state my side of the story.

"In the first place, I find it very hard to make the public understand that I do not order any stoppage of work and could not if I wanted to. The men themselves vote upon it and if a majority decides to stop work, of course it is done.

"In all cases where the engineers and firemen have a contract with railroad companies we have no trouble and find it much the best way to do. The great trouble has been on the small roads especially, to take advantage of the men in making them work for less wages and giving no pay for over time.

"In the last case every honorable effort was made to adjust the difficulty but without success, and here it is said that the men stopped work without giving notice, which is not true, as I myself addressed a letter to General Manager Ashley, of the Toledo & General Arbor road informing them that his engineers and firemen had determined to leave his service at 6 o'clock a. m. Wednesday, March 8, thus giving him ample time to decide whether he would grant the reasonable requests of his men or not. How Ashley, the general manager, when I informed him that I would appeal to his father, the president, remarked very abruptly: 'He is an old man and does not know whether I am paying 2 cents a mile or \$2, and must not be disturbed.'

"If there had been a head to the Ann Arbor road that believed in live and let live, we would not have had trouble; but so long as this grinding process is carried on by the railroads, just so long will there be trouble with the companies. An engineer's life is a hard one at best; he must report for duty many times when not able to do so, or lose his situation, and if he be a man of family it is not an easy thing to do. Besides, many times the men are made examples of to gratify the petty spite of a superintendent or master mechanic, and are removed on the slightest pretext. It does not take some men long to forget that they came from a switchman's to a superintendent's position, or from a wiper to a master mechanic. All the engineers and firemen ask is fair play and there will be no trouble.

"If men are not at liberty to quit work when at any time it suits their convenience, then certainly the same rule will apply to a railroad company, and deny them the right to discharge a man at any time they choose without consulting his convenience or comfort. We are at any time ready to subscribe to any rule that will apply alike to employer and employee.

(Signed.) "P. M. ARTHUR, "Grand Chief Engineer."

THE LAKE SHORE CASES.

The Testimony Completed--The Strikers' Counsel Taken Suddenly Ill.

TOLEDO, O., March 23.--The taking of testimony was completed in the cases of the Lake Shore strikers in the district court this morning. James Lennon deposed that he left the Lake Shore's service rather than handle Ann Arbor freight and help a company which could not do justice to its own employees. John Conley, the next witness, is not a member of the Brotherhood, but left the Lake Shore because he would not handle freight the other men had refused to touch. Three firemen--Kessner, Thompson and James--stated that they left work because their engineers had quit. Conductor Willett was then recalled and questioned as to the refusal of Engineer Leonard to take an Ann Arbor car at Alexis.

When court re-convened this afternoon, the illness of Frank Hurd, counsel for the engineers, was announced and court adjourned until Monday.

Applause in the Court Room.

TOLEDO, O., March 23.--Lake Shore engineers were on the stand to-day as witnesses for the defense in the Ann Arbor trial. It was the intention of their attorneys to show that when they refused to handle Ann Arbor cars they were not Lake Shore employees, having previously resigned. The engineers all testified to the same thing--that they knew nothing of the court's orders and were not aware that there were any Ann Arbor cars in the train they were asked to haul.

On several occasions during the morning the court room broke into applause when witnesses stated that they would not become scabs. Judge Ricks a number of times threatened to eject any one making such demonstrations.

The Cutters' Strike.

NEW YORK, March 23.--There is little or no change in the situation among the striking clothing cutters to-day. Both sides are quietly preparing for the anticipated crisis on Saturday, when the threatened lockout by the manufacturers goes into effect unless some concessions are made by the cutters.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia and Ohio, local rain, southerly shifting to westerly winds with colder Friday night. The temperature will fall 20 to 40 degrees by Saturday morning.

For Western Pennsylvania, light rain, brisk and high southerly winds, warmer during the day, colder by Saturday morning.

THE TEMPERATURE YESTER